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ABSTRACT

Intermediate performance objectives and corresponding criterion measures are presented for each of six terminal objectives for a two-semester (3 hours daily) course designed to provide high school juniors and seniors with basic law enforcement skills and knowledge. Titles of the six terminal objectives are State Criminal Code, Patrol Methods and Techniques, Information Gathering and Reporting, The Crime Scene, The Arrest, and Handling Specific Calls. (This manual and 54 others were developed for various secondary level vocational courses using the System Approach for Education (SAFE) guidelines.) (HD)

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LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

INTERMEDIATE COURSE

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July, 1975

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

This manual was developed using System Approach For Education (SAFE) guidelines.

Appreciation and recognition are extended to the following educators who have assisted in the participation of this manual:

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LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

ACCREDITATION NUMBER: 8120

LENGTH OF COURSE: 2 Semesters

TIME BLOCK: 3 Hours Daily

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is intended to provide high school juniors and seniors with basic law enforcement skills and knowledge. It is articulated with the Police Academy course at Florida Junior College. As a senior, part of the course involves supervised observation of and participation in activities at various police headquarters. This course will cover such subjects as: State Criminal Code, Patrol Methods and Techniques, Information Gathering and Reporting, The Crime Scene, The Arrest, and Handling Specific Calls.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

Syllabus of Terminal Performance Objectives:

1.0 - State Criminal Code

2.0 - Patrol Methods and Techniques

3.0 - Information Gathering and Reporting

4.0 - The Crime Scene

5.0 - The Arrest

6.0 - Handling Specific Calls

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the criminal statutes of the State of Florida by correctly answering at least 80% of a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		1.0	See test attached.
1.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: sale of cigarettes to minors, theft of motor vehicle, air craft, boat or boat motor, murder, crime against nature, nuisance, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	1.1	Circle T for true and F for false. 1. T F - A parent may give his child under 18 years old a cigarette. 2. T F - A store owner may sell cigarettes to a minor under certain circumstances. 3. T F - A mobile home is not included in the term "motor vehicle". 4. T F - Revocation means the same as suspension. 5. T F - If the total value of the auto parts taken is less than $100 it is petty larceny. 6. T F - Any person who temporarily uses any motor vehicle, without the authority of the owner or his representative, upon conviction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree. 7. T F - It shall be prima facie evidence of intent to deprive the owner of his property when a person willfully and without authority takes possession of and drives away a motor vehicle belonging to another. 8. T F - Failure to return a motor vehicle within 72 hours of the time agreed shall be prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent. 9. T F - Murder is the killing of a human being. 10. T F - Murder is always punishable by death.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
1.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: obscene literature, resisting an officer with violence to his person, resisting an officer without violence to his person, neglect or refusal to aid an officer, falsely personating an officer, voluntary escape by police officer, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	1.2	1. Define the term minor as used in obscene literature statute. 2. Define the juvenile as used in the obscene literature statute. 3. What is the difference in punishment between resisting an officer with violence to his person and resisting an officer without violence to his person? 4. What is the punishment for a person who fails to assist a police officer after he has requested assistance? DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS 5. If a jailer or other officer voluntarily suffers a prisoner in his custody upon _____ of any criminal charge to escape, he shall be guilty of a felony, 2nd degree. 6. If a jailer, or other officer, through _____, suffers a prisoner in his custody upon conviction of any criminal charge to escape, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree. 7. Any sheriff or other officer authorized to execute process, who _____ or _____ refuses or neglects to execute and return, according to law, any process delivered to him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree.
1.3	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: perjury, subordination of perjury, principal in first degree, prostitution, prowling or loitering, railroad laws, robbery, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	1.3	1. What is the difference in punishment between punishment in committing perjury in a judicial and committing a perjury in a non-judicial proceeding? 2. Define subordination of perjury. 3. Define inciting to commit perjury. 4. Define principal in first degree. 5. Name one section of the prostitution law which is a felony. 6. Define prowling or loitering.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		1.3	7. Name one section of railroad law that is a felony. 8. List three elements of the crime of robbery.
1.4	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: laws concerning schools, trespass, treason, prohibited acts concerning vending machines, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	1.4	DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS 1. Whoever _____ interrupts any schools or any assembly of people, met for the worship of God, or for any lawful purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree. 2. It is unlawful for any person _____ to disrupt or interfere with the lawful administration of any educational institution in this state. 3. Any parent or other person not subject to the discipline of the school who _____ any person employed in an instructional capacity on school property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree. 4. Whoever _____ mutilates, defaces, or tramples upon or burns with intent to insult any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States of Florida shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree. 5. Whoever _____ enters into the enclosed land and premises of another shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree. 6. Unauthorized entry on legally posted land is _____ evidence of trespass. 7. Whoever _____ and _____ breaks down, mars, injures, or cuts any fence, or any part thereof, belonging to or enclosing land not his own, shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
1.5	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: laws on weapons, enticing women for prostitution, worthless checks, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	1.5	1. Define firearm as it is used in Florida Criminal Statutes. 2. Define concealed firearm as it is used in Florida Criminal Statutes. 3. What type of firearm is not included in the term "firearm"? 4. Name four types of persons who are included under "Law Enforcement Officer" as used in the Florida Criminal Statutes. 5. Define a "machine gun" as used in Florida Criminal Statutes. 6. What is the length of a "short barreled shotgun"? 7. What are the two exceptions to the term "weapon" as used in the Florida Criminal Statutes? DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS 1. Whoever shall carry a _____ weapon on or about his person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree. 2. Whoever shall carry a concealed _____ on or about his person shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree. 3. Officer to arrest without _____ when said officer has reasonable grounds of probable cause to believe that the offense of carrying a concealed weapon is being committed. 4. A person must have a _____ to legally carry a pistol in this state. 5. Name six exceptions to number 4. 6. What is the punishment for carrying a concealed weapon while under indictment? 7. What is the punishment for discharging a firearm in a public place?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		1.5	8. Name two exceptions to number 7. 9. At what age, without permission of parents, may not a person sell a weapon to a minor? 10. Under what conditions may a child under 16 use a BB gun?

TPC 1.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

Circle the best answer.

1. a. Parents may given minor children cigarettes.
   b. A storekeeper may sell cigarettes to a minor if parents give their permission.
   c. Minors may not give other minors cigarettes.
   d. A storekeeper may sell cigarettes to a minor if he is sure they are for his parents.

2. a. Motorcycles are not included in the term "motor vehicle".
   b. Revocation means that the licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is suspended.
   c. A person visiting from another state does not need a license.
   d. "Driver's License" means the authority or permission granted a person to operate a motor vehicle pursuant to Chapter 322.

3. a. Any person who shall take possession of and drive any motor vehicle belonging to another shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree.
   b. Any person who shall have in his possession any motor vehicle which has been stolen, as designated in sub-section (1), shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree.
   c. Any person who is convicted of larceny of any part or parts of a motor vehicle which is the property of another shall, upon conviction, be punished, if the value of the part or parts are valued at $100 or more, of grand larceny.
   d. None of the above.

4. a. Any person who temporarily uses any motor vehicle without the authority of the owner or his representative shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, 1st degree.
   b. Any person who fails to return a rental or leased motor vehicle within 72 hours after the time and date agreed upon for the return of the vehicle, it shall be prima facie evidence of intent to deprive the owner of his property.
   c. It is prima facie evidence of intent to deprive owner of his property when any person obtains a motor vehicle belonging to another without telling the owner.
   d. Larceny of an auto is always grand larceny.

5. a. Absconding without paying or offering to pay for hire of a motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent.
   b. The failure to return a rented motor vehicle within 48 hours after the time agreed is prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent.
   c. Tampering with the mileage device of a rented car is always a felony.
   d. Any person knowingly helping a person change a mileage device on a rented auto is guilty of a felony.

TPO 1.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

6. a. Murder is always a capital felony.
   b. Murder is always premeditated.
   c. The punishment for murder, a capital felony, is always death.
   d. Murder, 2nd degree, may be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life.

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE.

T F 1. Crimes against nature are always felonies.
T F 2. Any place that is used for the purpose of unlawfully using drugs can be declared a nuisance.
T F 3. Whoever willfully and knowingly resists, with violence to his person, a police officer in performing any legal duty commits a felony.
T F 4. Whoever, being required in the name of the state by any police officer, in the preservation of the peace, refuses to assist him, commits a misdemeanor.
T F 5. Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be a sherrif, and takes upon himself to act as such, commits a misdemeanor.
T F 6. If a jailer voluntarily suffers a prisoner in his custody to escape, he shall be guilty of a felony.
T F 7. If a jailer, through negligence, suffers a prisoner in his custody upon conviction of any criminal charge to escape, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
T F 8. If an officer who is authorized to execute process fails to do so, he violates the law.
T F 9. Perjury is a felony.
T F 10. Perjury committed on the trial of an indictment for a capital crime is a felony, 1st degree.

DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Whoever is guilty of subornation of perjury by procuring another person to commit perjury, shall be punished in the _____ _____ as for perjury.
2. Whoever endeavors to incite or procure any person to commit perjury, though _____ perjury is committed, shall be punished in the same manner as for perjury.
3. A person does not have to be actually _____ to be a principal in a crime.
4. Whoever procures for prostitution, or causes to be prostituted, any unmarried female who is under the age of _____ years shall be guilty of a felony, 2nd degree.
5. It is unlawful for any person to loiter in a place, at a time, or in a manner not _____ for law-abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant a justifiable and _____ alarm of immediate concern for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity.

TPO 1.0 - (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

6. Any person other than an employee of the railroad company acting within the line of his duty shall wantonly pull the bell cord of a train shall be guilty of a _____, 2nd degree.
7. Whoever _____ moves or misplaces or in any manner interferes with any railway switch, shall be guilty of a _____, 2nd degree.

DIRECTIONS: PLACE THE NUMBER OF PHRASE IN COLUMN B IN FRONT OF WORD OR PHRASE IN COLUMN A.

A	B
_____Robbery	1. Not actually present
_____Subornation of perjury	2. Procuring person to commit perjury
_____Inciting to commit perjury	3. Taking by force
_____Principal in first degree	4. In a manner not usual for law abiding citizens
_____Prostitution	5. Fire department vehicle
_____Prowling	6. Procures person to commit perjury, no perjury committed
_____Emergency vehicle	7. With intent
_____Trespass	8. Giving body for sexual intercourse for hire
_____Treason	9. Person who is not a student at school
_____Willfully	10. Levying war against the state

1. Define "concealed firearm."
2. Define the term "firearm."
3. What does the word "indictment" mean?
4. What is a machine gun?
5. What is the length of a "Short barreled shotgun?"
6. What is the penalty for discharging a firearm in public?
7. When are children, under the age of 16, allowed to operate BB guns?
8. When may a person who has been previously convicted of a felony own a firearm?
9. When is it illegal for a person to stop payment on a check?
10. What is the punishment for obtaining property in return for a worthless check?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0 PATROL METHODS & TECHNIQUES

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the patrol methods and techniques by obtaining at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		2.0	See attached test.
2.1	Given a criterion examination concerning aggressive patrol the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.1	1. What is the most complex, difficult and most important of all police activities? 2. Name the 2 basic methods for aggressive preventive patrol. 3. How could 50% of auto thefts be prevented? 4. Name 4 crimes an aggressive officer may substantially reduce. 5. How should a supervisor handle a complaint against a patrolman?
2.2	Given a criterion examination concerning foot and car patrol the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.2	1. What type of area would foot patrol be used effectively? 2. List 6 disadvantages of foot patrol. 3. List 5 advantages of foot patrol. 4. What does the term "Random Patrol" mean? 5. Where should a foot patrolman walk on a day tour? On a night tour? 6. List 3 factors affecting the type of patrol chosen for a given a ea. 7. List 6 advantages of motor patrol. 8. List 4 advantages of one man motorized patrol. 9. List 4 uses of the helicopter when it is used as a means of patrol.
2.3	Given a criterion examination concerning felony-in-progress calls the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.3	1. Why is it necessary for a patrol officer to know his adjoining beats as well as his own? 2. What tactical principle does the radio dispatcher consider when dispatching units to a felony-in-progress?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0 (cont'd) PATROL METHODS & TECHNIQUES

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		2.3	3. What is the first thing the dispatcher does when a report of felony-in-progress is received? 4. What is the reason for assigning sufficient units to the scene before giving out the specific address? 5. List 5 factors which decide whether the siren should be used. 6. What is the first responsibility of the officer assigned to cover the front of the premises at the scene of a felony-in-progress? 7. What is the second responsibility of the officer assigned to cover the front of the premises of a felony-in-progress? 8. What should be the immediate task of the crime scene supervisor?
2.4	Given a criterion examination concerning field note taking the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.4	1. How can an officer avoid future embarrassment in various situations that might arise? 2. When will an experienced officer record his notes? 3. Notes help an officer recall additional facts. List 4 avenues of investigation that might be opened by rereading notes. 4. When does an officer's notes become invaluable?
2.5	Given a criterion examination concerning field inquiry the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.5	1. What amendment to the Constitution of the United States deals with the right of an officer to make an arrest? 2. What is the principle that field inquiry is based upon? 3. What is the essential first element of every police-public contact? 4. List 3 situations that provide likely subjects for questioning. 5. How should a suspect be approached? 6. How should an officer stand with relation to the suspect while questioning a suspect?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0 (cont'd) PATROL METHODS & TECHNIQUES

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
2.6	Given a criterion examination concerning safe driving techniques the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	2.6	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. T F 1. Accident rates for police vehicle is less than for other types of vehicles. T F 2. Most police accidents occur because of high speed pursuit or emergency runs. T F 3. The National Safety Council reports that speeds of under 40 m.p.h. were involved in 1/2 of all injury producing accidents. T F 4. Poor and discourteous driving habits help develop public ill-will towards the police. T F 5. Mental attitude has no bearing on your driving ability since driving is a mechanical operation. T F 6. The use of caffeine pills is a good method to keep awake if you should feel sleepy while on patrol. T F 7. Seat belts are good but they are only necessary when traveling at high speeds. T F 8. Police officers are always excused from following the traffic regulations. T F 9. The chance of survival in an accident is 5 times greater if you stay in the vehicle rather than being thrown from it. T F 10. In figuring safe distance between cars one car length for every 10 m.p.h. is a good rule. T F 11. Gravity is a natural force that maintains the car on the ground. T F 12. Inertia is a force that tends to keep moving bodies in motion. T F 13. Centrifugal force is that tendency of moving objects to move in a straight line. T F 14. Friction is the force that helps to reduce the forward or side motion of the vehicle. T F 15. Lights and siren always assure the police vehicle the right of way.

TPO 2.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

PATROL METHODS & TECHNIQUES

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWERS.

1. Aggressive patrol may be employed to prevent ciminal acts. However, there are times when the presence of a police officer may not deter the criminal. Which of these crimes is least likely to be prevented by aggressive patrol?

   a. auto theft
   b. robbery
   c. manslaughter
   d. larceny

2. A crime is the result of a desire to violate the law coupled with the opportunity to do so. Aggressive patrol may prevent crime by:

   a. Eliminating the criminal's desire to violate the law by following rigid patrol techniques.
   b. Eliminating the criminal's desire by following a flexible patrol pattern.
   c. Eliminating the desire and opportunity to commit a crime by aggressive and preventive techniques.
   d. Creating the belief that the opportunity to commit a crime does not exist.

3. A patrolman engaged in aggressive patrol is most likely to:

   a. Receive no harassing complaints from irate law violators.
   b. Indiscriminately arrest everyone he views with suspicion.
   c. Be the subject of a complaint from a citizen.
   d. Never answer a complaint levelled at him.

4. The responsibility of a patrol officer assigned to a motorized unit is to:

   a. answer radio assignments
   b. challenge suspicious persons
   c. physically check the security of business establishments
   d. all of the above

5. Walking next to the building would assist you in patrol. When would you employ this method?

   a. day shift; you will be walking slower and can be out of the way of others
   b. night shift; you can shake the doors faster
   c. day shift; you will not be bothered as much with questions from citizens
   d. night shift; you can take advantage of the darkness

6. When walking a foot patrol, which of the following is not one of your duties?

   a. suppress vice
   b. direct traffic and enforce parking regulations
   c. inspect buildings for security
   d. turn off the lights and lock up for a business

7. The built-in safety factors in one-man car operations tend to make this method of patrol:

   a. not quite as effective but much safer than the two-man car operation
   b. not quite as safe as the two-man car operation but much more efficient
   c. generally safer and more efficient than the two-man operation is properly employed
   d. less economical and efficient than the two-man car operation

8. Although some quarters still regard the one-man patrol car as a subject of controversy, the facts still indicate:

   a. one-man car operation is highly hazardous to the personal safety of the officer
   b. the greatest majority of calls for police services may be handled by a one-man patrol unit
   c. the ability to observe is reduced in a one-man car operation
   d. a one-man car does not provide sufficient manpower to handle most assignments

9. The first duty of the first officer at the scene of a felony-in-progress call is to:

   a. arrest the suspect
   b. telephone the dispatcher with additional information for broadcast to units conducting the area search
   c. determine the condition of the victim
   d. prepare crime report
   e. call for the assistance from the detectives

10. The dispatcher should withhold specific addresses in his first broadcast until:

   a. he has assigned the first car to the scene
   b. he has received a description of the suspects from the reporting party
   c. two units have been assigned to cover the scene
   d. he finds out whether the suspects have fled

11. Successful handling of emergency calls depends upon:

    a. training and education
    b. speed of field units in getting to the scene
    c. proper maintenance of equipment
    d. adequate knowledge of the beat or area
    e. all of the above
    f. none of the above

12. The sargeant who arrives at the scene of a "robbery-in-progress" call to find the suspects have fled and that three patrol cars have arrived at the scene should:

    a. assist in the interviewing of witnesses
    b. order all units except the beat car to report "back in service".
    c. begin an immediate search of the vicinity
    d. resume general patrol in his assigned area

13. The best techniques an officer can use to recall past events is to:

    a. commit everything to memory
    b. use an individualized short hand method to record notes
    c. jot down information on slips of paper as they are less bulky to carry
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

14. It may be said that note taking serves the following purposes:

    a. helps the officer prepare better reports
    b. will assist the officer to recall past events more accurately and completely
    c. will furnish background information when a suspect is interrogated
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

15. The following considerations must be given when notes are recorded in a notebook:

    a. someone else may examine the notebook and question the content
    b. months or even years may pass before they may be needed to assist the officer to testify
    c. they become the officer's official memory
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

16. The question of how many notes should be taken is often raised by police officers. This may be answered in the following manner:

    a. the amount will depend upon the case and the officer assigned to the investigation
    b. the notes must contain all the available pertinent information
    c. whenever a doubt arises as to whether a note is to be taken, it should be recorded in the notebook
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

17. The field inquiry is conducted for the purpose of:

    a. obtaining information
    b. crime prevention
    c. identifying a suspect
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

18. When a police officer approaches a suspect it is best to:

    a. select a dark area to add to the element of surprise
    b. approach from the front as this will give the officer better opportunity to observe the suspect
    c. have the gun drawn and pointing at the subject in every instance
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

19. Drowsiness affects the driver who is fatigued. Many emergency measures may be used to treat this potential danger. Which of these is not recommended:

    a. caffeine pills
    b. talking out loud
    c. increasing the air circulation in the automobile
    d. frequent stops

20. Safety belts are important safety devices because:

    a. they prevent accidents
    b. may prevent serious injuries in accidents
    c. they cannot be easily released
    d. they hold a person in the vehicle where chances of survival are twice as great as compared to being thrown clear of the vehicle

21. When driving on ice or snow, traction may be safely increased by:

    a. deflating tires
    b. increasing the air pressure
    c. placing a sandbag in the trunk of the car
    d. using snow tires or chains
    e. all of the above

22. A basic responsibility of the police administrator regarding high speed pursuit is:

a. to stress safety at roll call training
b. to develop and disseminate a written policy concerning high speed pursuit
c. to have all motorized vehicles equipped with the most powerful motors that can be obtained

23. The radio messages given by the dispatcher are considered to be:

a. information to be used at the discretion of the field units
b. in effect, a direct order from the chief
c. assignments made to accommodate personnel preference
d. secondary in importance to messages from other units

24. The baton, in addition to being a weapon, is a symbol of authority. As such, its use must be restricted to those situations warranting an increase in the use of normal force. Which of these situations may be considered an abuse of authority and force:

a. striking a highly vocal prisoner to "teach him a lesson"
b. willfully striking a subject over the head
c. striking a subject already under control because he has assaulted another police officer
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

25. The issue of the use of reasonable force is brought up:

a. only when the officer uses deadly force
b. only when an arresting officer resorts to physical force
c. in those instances the officer has allegedly abused his authority whether he resorted to physical force or deadly force
d. only by chronic complainers and those who dislike the police

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0

INFORMATION GATHERING & REPORTING

The student will demonstrate an understanding of information gathering and reporting by obtaining at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.0	See attached test.
3.1	Given a criterion examination concerning conducting interviews, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.1	DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS. 1. A police investigation involves the task of gathering and evaluating information from _____ and _____. 2. Physical things such as fingerprints, a weapon, a bogus check, when collected with proper caution, cannot be _____. 3. Interrogating is the process by which an officer endeavors to obtain information about a case from an individual who is a _____ and is unwilling to provide that information. 4. A capable interviewer maintains _____ of the interview. 5. Generally speaking, the most appropriate time to conduct an interview is as _____ after an incident. 6. In conducting an interview the element of _____ cannot be over emphasized. 7. In very serious cases it is better to conduct the interview at the _____ _____, especially if it is an _____ witness. 8. _____ is essential prior to a successful interview. 9. The subject is _____ a witness. 10. You should get as much _____ material as possible before interviewing.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

INFORMATION GATHERING AND REPORTING

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
3.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the eye witness, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.2	DIRECTIONS: Circle T for True and F for false. T F 1. Usually witnesses at the scene of an incident will describe it in about the same way. T F 2. A reluctant witness is never used. T F 3. External physical factors have little bearing on the ability of a witness to describe an incident. T F 4. The physical ability of a witness may have great bearing on his credibility. T F 5. A noisy place is a good place to interview because it will distract the person being interviewed. T F 6. Interviewing while a person is upset or in shock is good because a person may say things that they would not if they were calm. T F 7. Witnesses should be interviewed as soon after an incident as possible. T F 8. A person riding in a car is always a good witness if his automobile is in an accident.
3.3	Given a criterion examination concerning principles of reports the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.3	1. Name the two general classifications of reports. 2. What is the purpose of these 2 types of reports? 3. Which of the above 2 types of reports operate laterally? 4. List 6 qualities of a good report. 5. List 3 uses of a report.

TPO 3.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

INFORMATION GATHERING AND REPORTING

DIRECTIONS: Circle the best answer.

1. A police investigator must gather and evaluate information from things and people, which of these is true?

   a. Acquiring information from people is much easier because they are able to tell the investigator everything they have observed.
   b. Acquiring information from things is easier because, if properly collected and processed, the value of the information does not change and cannot lie.
   c. Acquiring information from people is harder because emotional and physical factors make everyone observe the same incident in the same manner.
   d. Acquiring information from things is harder because the validity of the information obtained can be too quickly and successfully challenged.

2. A difference exists between interviewing and interrogation. Which of the following statements would be associated with the interview?

   a. It is questioning concerning the extent of involvement of a particular person.
   b. The subject is a person suspected of committing a crime.
   c. The subject is frequently a witness.
   d. The conversation that takes place between the officer and a person arrested for committing a crime.

3. Setting is the location selected to conduct the interview. A most important factor to consider when selecting a location is:

   a. The factor of timing the interview.
   b. The factor of anxiety as demonstrated by selecting the police station for interviewing.
   c. The factor of security as demonstrated by the follow-up interview conducted in the home.
   d. The factor of privacy either in the police station or in any other setting.

4. At times an officer must respond quickly to the interview situation. In these instances which of the following would be of greater importance?

   a. Select a private office in the police station and begin to interview the subject.
   b. Rush to the scene and interview the subject.
   c. Obtain and review all the available information before interviewing.
   d. Use tact and courtesy to overcome all shortcomings.

5. The quality and quantity of information which an officer can obtain from a person who is emotionally upset at the time of the interview is greatly lessened because:

   a. the subject is more likely to stutter, making it difficult for an officer to understand him
   b. the officer will have to spend too much time trying to calm the person down
   c. the subjects ability to think clearly, and therefore to remember significant details, will be reduced because of his emotional state
   d. the subject will be less able to hear the questions which the officer is asking

6. When six pedestrians who witnessed an auto accident all tell identical stories, the investigating officer might reasonably suspect that:

   a. the story which they tell is true since they all agree so perfectly
   b. the delay between the time of the accident and the officer's arrival gave the witnesses time to get together to discuss and compare their observations
   c. all of the witnesses are close friends with similiar physical abilities, opinions, educations and the like
   d. all of the witnesses are dishonest

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE.

T F a. Good reports are essential to top efficiency.

T F b. There are two types of reports, operational and administrative.

T F c. Operational reports are used to communicate laterally, i.e. officer to officer.

T F d. The effectiveness of a record system is determined by the quality and quantity of information.

T F e. A department directive from the sheriff to all the police officers would be a type of operational report.

T F f. Reports fix responsibility.

T F g. An officer should not depend on another officer's report, but start the investigation from the beginning.

T F h. Prosecuting attorneys should investigate their own cases and not depend on a police officer's report.

T F i. A good report should contain all the following: clearness, legibility, completeness, accuracy, brevity and promptness.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0 THE CRIME SCENE

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the problems at the crime scene by obtaining at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		4.0	See attached test.
4.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the principles of investigation the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	4.1	1. Name 3 basic types of investigations which the police undertake. 2. Give two basic reasons why police make investigations. 3. Name 2 sources of information. 4. What type of evidence has the higher evidentiary value in court? 5. What is the Theory of Transfer?
4.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the preliminary investigation the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	4.2	1. What is the ultimate objective of a criminal investigation? 2. To what is the success or failure of a criminal investigation closely related? 3. Fill in the tasks necessary in most criminal investigations next to the following letters: P R E L I M I N A R Y 4. What is the first responsibility of the police officer at the scene of a criminal investigation?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0 (cont'd) THE CRIME SCENE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
4.3	Given a criterion examination concerning the crime scene protection the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	4.3	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. T F 1. Once the crime is over there is no reason to hurry to the scene. T F 2. Fingerprints may establish the fact that a certain person was present at the scene. T F 3. Tire marks, at the scene of a crime, are of not much value since they all look much alike. T F 4. Spent bullets found at the crime scene can determine the caliber and type of weapon the criminal used. T F 5. Inspection of bullet hole in a window and glass fragments around will indicate whether bullet was fired from inside or outside. T F 6. Physical evidence at the scene may determine the facts of the crime, identify the criminal, or aid in his arrest and conviction.
4.4	Given a criterion examination concerning sketching techniques the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	4.4	1. What is the purpose of making sketches of a crime scene when photographs can be taken? 2. What does the police officer making the sketch include in his sketch? 3. What is the purpose of a rough sketch? 4. How should measurements be made for sketches of a crime scene? 5. Name 3 basic methods of obtaining measurements.

TPO 4.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

THE CRIME SCENE

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER BY CIRCLING APPROPRIATE LETTER.

1. The following statement most nearly explains one of the basic responsibilities of the preliminary investigation.

   a. The arrest of the suspect must take precedent over all other activities.
   b. It is conducted for the sole purpose of properly classifying and reporting the crime.
   c. A seriously injured victim must be given priority; even if it permits the escape of the criminal.
   d. The officer has the duty to thoroughly interrogate the suspect to obtain an admission.

2. Prompt attention must be given to all assignments. This is especially true in criminal cases because:

   a. The opportunity to arrest the criminal is increased with the rapidity of the response.
   b. A direct relationship exists between the length of time required for the arrival of the police and the preservation of evidence at the crime scene.
   c. Delay affects the reliability of eye witness accounts.
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

3. The officer conducting the preliminary investigation must develop a system of interviewing witnesses which will enable him to obtain the most information in the least amount of time. Which of the following is normally the last one to be interviewed.

   a. The victim
   b. The suspect
   c. The cooperative witness
   d. The uncooperative eye witness

4. Sound investigative tactics demand that witnesses be immediately separated. The reason for such action is to:

   a. Reduce the possibility of rehearings and developing alibies.
   b. Help restore order if confusion prevails.
   c. Protect the reliability of the eye witness prevails.
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

5. The success or failure of a criminal investigation is based upon:

   a. The month or season the crime occurs.
   b. The ability of the detective to arrive at the crime scene.
   c. The thoroughness and immediacy of the preliminary investigation.
   d. Several inconsequential factors
   e. The ability of the police administrator to assume command.

6. A police officer must arrive at the scene of a crime as quickly as possible because:

   a. It is the source of the most productive evidence.
   b. The principals were there or may still be present.
   c. Some physical evidence may deteriorate.
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above.

7. The fundamental responsibility of the officer protecting the crime scene is:

   a. Interrogation of witness
   b. Removal of evidence which might
   c. Prove important to the case
   d. Preserving the site of the crime in the same physical condition as it was left by the perpetrator
   e. Engaging in a search for traces left by the criminal.

8. The primary reason for conducting a search in the crime scene area is to:

   a. Determine criminal's method of operation.
   b. Uncover hidden fingerprints.
   c. Ascertain the reason for the crime.
   d. Obtain obvious physical evidence.
   e. Protect the constitutional rights of the parties involved.

9. The investigator needs to sketch the crime scene even though photographs are taken because:

   a. Pictures do not show depth.
   b. The camera angle may result in an illusionary effect.
   c. The camera is not selective.
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

10. The rough sketch is drawn at the scene of the crime. It is usually:

   a. a work of art
   b. drawn to scale
   c. a reproduction of only one area
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

11. Precise measurements may be obtained by the following method:

    a. rectangular correlation
    b. straight line measurements
    c. educated estimates
    d. pacing off distance

12. The finished crime scene drawing is prepared for the courtroom. Which of the following does not apply to this drawing?

    a. it is drawn to scale
    b. all measurements are recorded in the drawing
    c. it is prepared from the rough sketch
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 THE ARREST

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the arrest function by obtaining at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.0	See attached test.
5.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the principles of arrest, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.1	DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks. 1. There is no such thing as a _____ arrest. 2. Common sense demands that the arresting officer must always remain _____ at all times. 3. There are no exceptions - every arrest must be considered to be _____. 4. The element of danger present in each arrest can be reduced if the arresting officer follows certain basic, operational _____. 5. Three safety factors would be _____, _____ __ _____ and _____ _____. 6. The police officer representing law and order and performing an official act must always remain _____ and impersonal. 7. A suspect who is peacefully submitting must not be _____attacked. 8. No one can be permitted to use physical force on a suspect _____ he has been taken into custody.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 THE ARREST

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the arrest function by obtaining at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.0	See attached test.
5.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the principles of arrest, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.1	DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks. 1. There is no such thing as a _____ arrest. 2. Common sense demands that the arresting officer must always remain _____ at all times. 3. There are no exceptions - every arrest must be considered to be _____. 4. The element of danger present in each arrest can be reduced if the arresting officer follows certain basic, operational _____. 5. Three safety factors would be _____, _____ __ _____ and _____ _____. 6. The police officer representing law and order and performing an official act must always remain _____ and impersonal. 7. A suspect who is peacefully submitting must not be _____ attacked. 8. No one can be permitted to use physical force on a suspect _____ he has been taken into custody.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 (cont'd) THE ARREST

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
5.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the stopping of the felony suspect, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.2	1. What is the first thing a police officer should do upon sighting the vehicle of a suspected felon? 2. What three pieces of information should the police officer give to the radio dispatcher? 3. What is the main purpose for a police officer waiting for supporting units? 4. When the car being "tailed" stops what position should the police officer in his car take? 5. Give three positions that would be good to have the suspect take once he has stopped his car.
5.3	Given a criterion examination concerning the searching of arrested persons, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.3	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. 1. T F A police officer's job is the most hazardous type of work. 2. T F A time during which the potential for personal danger is greatest comes immediately following an arrest when the suspect is searched for weapons and for evidence. 3. T F The frisk is used by the officer when he is ready to make an arrest. 4. T F A police officer may not search a female prisoner. 5. T F The most dangerous way to search a prisoner is from the front. 6. T F It is wise to have your gun cocked, ready for instant use, while searching a prisoner. 7. T F Shoes should be taken from some prisoners. 8. T F The prisoner should be handcuffed in front so that it is not a strain on the prisoner while he is sitting in the patrol car. 9. T F If two officers are present for a search of a prisoner one acts as a cover for the other. 10. T F Where a police officer has several prisoners, he should conduct his search as soon as possible in case one of the prisoners has a gun.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 (cont'd) THE ARREST

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
5.4	Given a criterion examination concerning the use of handcuffs and the car search the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.4	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. 1. T F An automobile is an easy thing to search because it is small. 2. T F The police officer is permitted to search a car that is connected with an arrest, for the purpose of recovering the fruits of a crime. 3. T F A parked or abandoned auto is always searched by the officer whose suspicions were aroused. 4. T F If two officers are present one guards the prisoners while the other searches the car. This procedure is then reversed. 5. T F The search of an auto that is connected with a crime should be searched by one police officer only. 6. T F Search of an auto with the suspects in it should only be done with the utmost care and with at least two officers present. 7. T F The back of the dashboard is the place frequently used to hide small items. 8. T F All items found in the search of an auto should be recorded in the police officer's notebook. 9. T F Handcuffs are used to immobilize a prisoner. 10. T F The police officer should handcuff every felony suspect at the time of arrest. 11. T F Handcuffs should always be placed on prisoner with his hands in behind his back, palms facing out. 12. T F Passing the handcuffs through the prisoner's belt is a safety precaution.
5.5	Given a criterion examination concerning transporting prisoners the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	5.5	DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS. 1. The time between arrest and _____ is critical. 2. A prisoner, facing the loss of his freedom, can be extremely _____ and _____.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CADETS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.5	3. Transporting a prisoner is very dangerous and therefore a superior officer will never _____ an officer for requesting assistance. 4. Do not depend on another officer to search a _____ for you. Personally _____ each person you will transport. 5. Any person arrested for a serious offense whether male, female, adult or _____ must be handcuffed. 6. When transporting a prisoner, the officer will make the best speed possible, however, making sure to follow all _____ _____. 7. The _____ prisoner presents the greatest number of hostile or uncooperative prisoners. 8. When force is used, use only such force as in _____ to control the subject. 9. When transporting a female prisoner, both officers should ride in the _____ of the automobile. 10. Any person, including a juvenile, who is suspected of committing a _____ or who may be dangerous to himself or to you, should be handcuffed while enroute to jail.

TPO 5.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

THE ARREST

DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWERS.

1. Individuals are most likely to resist arrest because:

   a. people don't like policemen
   b. all policemen are considered antagonistic
   c. persons resent loss of freedom
   d. all persons arrested are criminals

2. An officer may best obtain control of the arrest situation if:

   a. he remains calm and addresses the suspect in a tone of voice which implies obedience and command
   b. he speaks the criminal's language
   c. he shows the criminal he is a tough police officer
   d. none of the above
   e. all of the above

3. Force is vital to obtain control in an arrest. Which of the following can be classified as proper force?

   a. firing at a felony suspect
   b. using physical force on a suspect who is of greater physical stature than the police officer
   c. tone of voice
   d. any force which is necessary to complete the arrest

4. An officer making an arrest should always:

   a. point his weapon at the suspect
   b. approach a felony suspect gun drawn and cocked for ready action
   c. keep his gun holstered as a safety precaution
   d. be alert and have his weapon readily available

5. When a police officer observes a vehicle driven by a suspected felon, his first action should be:

   a. make an immediate arrest
   b. notify the radio dispatcher
   c. make an immediate stop at a pre-determined stopping site
   d. fire a warning shot

6. A police officer stopping a felony suspect should select the location before hand. The area selected ideally should be:

   a. well lighted at night
   b. not conducive to escape
   c. familiar to officer
   d. all of the above

7. After an officer has stopped an automobile containing a suspected felon his first action is to:

   a. approach the suspects' car from the left rear
   b. remain in his vehicle until help arrives
   c. proceed to the left front of his vehicle, gun drawn and cocked
   d. proceed to the left front of his vehicle, gun drawn but uncocked

8. When a narcotic addict has been arrested on the street and he is transported to the station for booking, the arresting officer would conduct which type of search immediately after the arrest and before moving the prisoner:

   a. a quick frisk to find weapons
   b. a strip search to locate the addict's supply of narcotics
   c. a field search to obtain weapons and evidence
   d. all of the above

9. While on patrol you are paying attention to a part of your beat where several stores have been burglarized recently in early morning hours. At 3:00 a.m. you notice a man standing in a doorway. When you approach him you find that he is not a person whom you have seen in the area before. Your most appropriate next step would be to:

   a. draw your gun and tell him to assume the wall search position
   b. frisk him before talking to him
   c. explain the basis for your suspicion and frisk him
   d. call for a "wagon" to transport him to the station where he can be fully searched and interrogated

10. Sound police tactics demand that an automobile in which two felony suspects have been riding should usually be handled in the following manner:

   a. be immediately towed and impounded
   b. be held for the scientific criminal detector
   c. be immediately searched by the arresting officer
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

11. It is an accepted fact that more evidence such as weapons and contraband are found in the front seat area of an automobile than in any other location. An officer searching a vehicle should therefore:

   a. search only the front seat
   b. stop searching as soon as some evidence is found
   c. restrict the search to the area of past successes
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

12. An officer conducting a car search must always remember that:

    a. weapons are always found in the same place
    b. contraband or other evidence is never left in an obvious location
    c. the smaller the evidence the less difficult it is to hide
    d. none of the above
    e. all of the above

13. Many law enforcement officers carry handcuffs as official equipment because:

    a. if properly applied, they immobilize a prisoner
    b. they prevent the prisoners from escaping
    c. they always help to protect the officer
    d. if properly applied, they help to restrain a prisoner
    e. all of the above

14. The deciding factor determining the use of handcuffs is:

    a. the seriousness of the crime
    b. the age and sex of the offender
    c. the officer's judgment
    d. the time and location of the arrest

15. An arresting officer can better control his prisoner if:

    a. he handcuffs himself to the prisoner
    b. he uses the handcuffs as a "come along"
    c. he handcuffs the prisoner with his hands to the front
    d. he handcuffs the prisoner with his hands behind him

16. Which of the following precautions should be taken when you are to transport a suspected criminal?

    a. search the suspect before placing him in the police vehicle
    b. accept the fact that another more experienced officer has searched the suspect before placing him in your vehicle
    c. search the suspect yourself and handcuff him before placing him in the police vehicle
    d. there is no need to search the prisoner as long as he is handcuffed

17. Which of the following procedures are basic to a situation requiring the transportation of a female prisoner?

    a. search the subject
    b. handcuff any felony suspect
    c. proceed to jail as safely as possible and by the shortest and quickest route
    d. all of the above

18. Handling juveniles poses special problems to arresting officers. Which of the following statements apply to a juvenile case?

a. a juvenile arrested for a crime cannot be transported to headquarters by a police vehicle
b. juveniles cannot be searched by the arresting officer
c. a police woman must search all juveniles
d. none of the above

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 HANDLING SPECIFIC CALLS

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the method of handling specific calls by correctly answering at least 80% of a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		6.0	See attached test
6.1	Given a criterion examination concerning handling disturbance calls and prowlers the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	6.1	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. 1. T F Disturbance calls usually are routine, uneventful and mainly of nuisance value. 2. T F A study of the period (1960-1969) showed that 50% of the officers killed in the line of duty were answering family quarrels and other disturbance calls. 3. T F When a call turns out to be a civil matter, the officer should notify the citizen of this fact and take no action. 4. T F Family disputes are usually easy to handle. 5. T F In family disputes the officer, since he has training, can give legal advice. 6. T F A stern and forceful attitude with street disturbances is the best way to handle this type of complaint. 7. T F When the officer receives a complaint of street fighting he should force one of the participants to make and sign a complaint. 8. T F A complaint of a prowler usually results in an arrest. 9. T F Usually only one unit is sent on a prowler call because most of them are false alarms.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 (cont'd) HANDLING SPECIFIC CALLS

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		6.1	10. T F Flashing lights and siren are useful on a prowler call. 11. T F Always be frank with the complainant. Inform him that it must be a burglar or moron that has been running wild in the neighborhood. 12. T F The officer should never search the premises because the complainant might blame him for something missing in the house.
6.2	Given a criterion examination concerning burglary and robbery the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	6.2	DIRECTIONS: FILL IN THE BLANKS. 1. Burglary is one of several crimes of _____. 2. A burglary occurs about once every _____ _____ in the United States. 3. Police reports show that burglaries _____ as the number of daylight hours _____. 4. Arrest records indicate that three of every four burglary arrests made by city departments were of persons under _____ years of age. 5. Burglars may be classified into three groups: a. casual or amateur b. _____ c. professional 6. Burglaries of warehouses are usually committed by the _____ burglar. 7. Robbery is the _____ taking of property from another against his will by means of actual or implied force. 8. The frantic and unplanned type of escape is a mark of the _____. 9. Residence robbers are of the most _____ of all robbers. 10. When a number of units are assigned to an incident it is the responsibility of the field supervisor to _____ to the scene and to prevent cars from _____ the location.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 (cont'd) HANDLING SPECIFIC CALLS

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		6.2	11. It is customary to wait for the arrival of a _____ __ ____ before you enter the premises, unless evidence indicates that the victims life is in danger. 12. All articles taken in the robbery must be itemized, regardless of _____ and _____.
6.3	Given a criterion examination concerning tactics of militant demonstrators and crowd control the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	6.3	1. What is a barrage of propaganda and speeches intended to make people responsible to ideas known as? 2. List four things that should be done in order to prepare for a disturbance. 3. What is meant by the word "baiting" with regard to crowds and police officers? 4. What is the police definition of a crowd? 5. What is the key to handling situations involving people? 6. On whom does an aroused crowd often vent its hostility? 7. Where a riot occurs what is the first objective of the police involved? 8. Why is it important to call for assistance when you observe a hostile crowd gathering?
6.4	Given a criterion examination concerning other police problems the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	6.4	DIRECTIONS: CIRCLE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. 1. T F The officer assigned to patrol represents the eyes and ears of the police department. 2. T F Almost all dangerous drugs can only be purchased with a physician's prescription. 3. T F The extent of drug abuse is to a large extent, attributed to the accessibility of drugs. 4. T F Drug abuse is limited to the poor and welfare groups.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - INTERMEDIATE

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 (cont'd) HANDLING SPECIFIC CALLS

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		6.4	5. T F The immediate objective of a traffic enforcement program is to deter the traffic violator or the potential violator. 6. T F Accident records are the key to an effective selection enforcement program. 7. T F No leeway should be allowed a speeder. If the speed limit is 55 M.P.H. he should not be allowed to exceed that rate of speed. 8. T F The majority of runaways are within the age groups of 14 to 16 years of age.

TPO 6.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

HANDLING SPECIFIC CALLS

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The underlying danger found in the disturbance call is demonstrated by the fact that in a ten year period responses of this type of call for police service accounted for:

   a. about 1/5 of the total police fatalities occurring in the line of duty
   b. three-quarters of all injuries sustained in the line of duty
   c. most of the fatalities occurring in the line of duty
   d. about 1/20 of the police fatalities occurring in the line of duty

2. If a citizen calls for police assistance in a civil matter the responding officer should:

   a. arrest the citizen for placing a false police call
   b. restore order, maintain the peace and give legal advice
   c. restore order and maintain the peace by arresting the citizen for creating a disturbance
   d. restore order, maintain the peace and if necessary, suggest that the parties see legal advice

3. When a radio dispatcher recieves a disturbance complaint he must first of all:

   a. immediately dispatch a car to prevent serious injury
   b. immediately dispatch the assigned car and assistance to the scene
   c. obtain all the facts he possibly can
   d. assign a supervisory officer to the scene.

4. In cases of family arguments, a police officer should first of all:

   a. arrest both parties to prevent possibly injury
   b. inform them the dispute is a civil matter and recommend the name of a good lawyer
   c. break the door down if refused admission
   d. attempt to restore order and maintain the peace without arrest

5. An assignment to investigate a reported prowler is seldom successful because:

   a. an officer may warn the prowler of his arrival
   b. improper search techniques fail to locate a suspect
   c. many such calls are false alarms
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

6. When you are operating a one-man car and are the first to arrive at the scene a sound tactic is to:

   a. make as much noise as possible in order to flush out the prowler into the open
   b. impress upon the complainant your knowledge of the criminal element by stating that the evidence found at the scene indicates it is the work of a burglar operating in the neighborhood
   c. immediately begin a search of the premises
   d. wait until you have assistance before you begin a search

7. The national crime figures indicate burglary is a cyclical crime. This statement is interpreted to mean that:

   a. burglaries always occur more frequently in the winter months
   b. generally speaking burglaries occur more frequently in the summer months
   c. generally speaking burglaries occur more frequently in the winter months
   d. burglaries always occur more frequently in the summer months

8. A burglary committed by a "professional" burglar usually has which of the following trade marks:

   a. there is evidence that considerable planning preceded the burglary
   b. the property stolen was of great value
   c. power tools were employed in the burglary
   d. all of the above

9. A burglar is considered to be a dangerous criminal because:

   a. burglary is a crime index offense
   b. the burglar is apt to engage in other criminal activities
   c. the loss sustained may be excessive
   d. burglars have been known to use a weapon to avoid capture
   e. none of the above

10. An officer investigating a burglary can usually identify the work of juveniles by the following:

   a. the loss sustained is always negligible
   b. wanton destruction and defacing of property accompanies the burglary
   c. entrance is obtained through a door or window
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

11. A specific element differentiates robbery from theft and burglary. Which of the following is only characteristic to the crime of robbery?

   a. stealth
   b. taking of property
   c. illegal entry
   d. force or threat of force
   e. none of the above

12. Which of the following incidents may be classified as a robbery?

    a. a woman has $1,000.00 taken from her purse without her knowledge
    b. a wallet containing $200.00 is taken from a store center
    c. a woman is knocked to the ground by a purse snatcher after she resisted his attempt to take her handbag containing only $1.00 in change
    d. a man enters his apartment to see a person leaving by the back door carrying a T. V. set

13. When a robbery-in-progress call is broadcasted as a general assignment sound field procedures would direct that:

    a. all motorized units immediately proceed to the scene as rapidly as possible
    b. only the car on whose beat the robbery is committed responds to the call
    c. motorized units furthest away move towards the direction of the scene, keeping alert for possible escaping suspects
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

14. The problem of too many vehicles cluttering the crime scene may be solved if:

    a. a supervisor is present to immediately direct the excess vehicles to assume normal patrol duty or to aid in the search
    b. communication and patrol procedures designed to prevent such an occurrence are explicitly followed
    c. the dispatcher is informed as quickly as possible that adequate help is on hand
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

15. The barrage of propaganda and speeches intended to make people responsive to ideas is known as:

    a. emotional tension
    b. rallies
    c. pre-conditioning
    d. mob spirit

16. In order to be prepared for a disturbance, plans should be made for which of the following:

    a. identification of militant leaders
    b. attendance at rallies and meetings held by extremist groups
    c. study of the literature of radical organizations
    d. exchange of intelligence material with other agencies
    e. all of the above

17. The calculated approach to provoke officers into committing unprofessional acts is called:

a. baiting
b. pre-conditioning
c. militant strategy
d. brutality

18. The basic objective in prosecuting a demonstrator is to prove which of the following?

a. a specific offense was committed by the defendant
b. the defendant was present at the demonstration
c. the defendant took part in anti-police behavior during the demonstration
d. all of the above

19. A crowd may be defined as a group of persons:

a. lacking unity
b. lacking a formal leader
c. marked by individual disorderly acts
d. none of the above
e. all of the above

20. Officers assigned to crowd control must stand their ground without yielding. This objective may best be accomplished if:

a. officers engage in friendly conversation with the crowd
b. officers show they are not in accord with their assignment
c. officers overlook some acts of defying police orders
d. none of the above
e. all of the above

21. A narcotic drug may best be identified as a substance that:

a. is addictive
b. lulls the senses
c. may be a stimulant as well as a depressant
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

22. Traffic enforcement may be defined as:

a. the attempts by the police to establish driver education programs
b. the process of showing the motoring public the reason traffic laws must be obeyed
c. the efforts of a police department attempting to change the driving habits of the motoring public through repressive measures
d. all of the above
e. none of the above